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John Edward Stone
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XVI.

JAN. 15, 1900.

Number 8.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY BY THE STUDENTS OF URSINUS COLLEGE.

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN,
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Matter for publication, including literary articles, items of news in any way pertaining to URSINUS COLLEGE, and special communications as to current phases of its work and welfare, will be gladly received from all students, alumni and professors of the institution.

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 15th of each month.

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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THE Christmas recess is over, and professors and students are again in their accustomed places. The rest and change of scene afforded by a recess refreshes one and enables him to do more energetic and effective work afterward. The portion of the collegiate year upon which we have just entered affords more opportunities for thorough work than any other season of the year. There are fewer outside attractions and the bracing, wintry atmosphere is invigorating and conducive to study.

* * *

THE mid-year examinations are almost upon us. The schedule for the examinations will be found in another column. The work of the term thus far has been satisfactory and we trust that all will do hard, honest work during these examination days and thus close the term with creditable results.

* * *

To be a success a college journal should receive the cooperation of the entire student body. Even if time would allow the editorial staff to do all of the work, the paper would not be representative of the institution. We would like to see more interest manifested by the students in the literary department. Our columns should contain the best literary efforts of the student body. In examining exchanges one forms ideas of the life and activity of the institutions which they represent by their literary contributions. We trust that the students will take an interest in this matter and help to make the BULLETIN the best possible.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

MEDICINE AS A LIFE WORK.

As the student ponders over that period of life which yet lies before him, over that unexplored path which he is destined to tread, a feeling of vast responsibility seizes him. Upon thoughtful consideration he realizes that there must be some object, some plan, in his creation; and in the light of the reason which has been given him it is his duty to adjust himself to that plan, and to find his place in "the universal fitness of things."

Probably the three most enticing aims or ends of life which present themselves to a young man about to enter any career, are, first and of least importance, to become rich, second, to win fame and distinction, and third, the great aim of the altruist, to serve humanity. To the man wishing to enter a professional career, medicine offers opportunities for the attainment of any one of these particular ends. In this profession the three may be consistently united. The ministry may combine the last two, but almost implies poverty. In the pursuit of his profession, there are many possibilities that the lawyer will become oblivious of his highest duty to his fellow men. The teacher preeminently follows the last two. It is quite possible for the physician to strive after one or two of these goals, nevertheless the three can be united into one beautiful and complete plan of life.

In speaking of medicine the word is used in its broadest sense to signify the study of the means which effect the prevention or cure of disease, and a practical application of such means.

Above all other professions medicine should not be made a trade, nor looked

at from merely a commercial point of view. Human life is too sacred a thing to be used as a means merely for obtaining wealth. The best type of physician will not waste his time in making more money than is needed for his own immediate needs, and for those of his family. Yet there are many men having inclinations toward one or the other of the departments of medical science, who are desirous of obtaining wealth. The idea of a luxurious home supplied with every comfort and convenience, and of having vast resources at his disposal has an overwhelming fascination for more than one earnest man. He realizes that wealth is a means by which social distinction may be obtained, and that it will add weight to his influence in any sphere. There is no reason why the good physician should not become at least moderately rich, even by relegating the idea of becoming wealthy to a secondary place. Medical services are liberally remunerated. Skillful surgeons demand fabulous prices for critical operations. Therefore the medical profession does not imply poverty, but on the other hand offers to her devotees affluence in proportion to which it is sought.

No other profession has greater possibilities for scientific discoveries than has medicine. Fame and distinction awaits him who by careful research fathoms the mysteries of the different diseases which have already been brought so nearly under the control of man's hand. The latest discoveries in bacteriology, chemistry and electricity remain to be applied to such diseases as diphtheria, hydrophobia, rheumatism, yellow fever, etc. We may judge the possibilities of the future by the

realms which have already been explored. All honor is due to such men as Pasteur, Koch, Tusk and others whose advent in the medical world has given so great an impetus to a scientific treatment of disease. Such men as Samuel Gross, probably the greatest surgeon America has ever produced, Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform, and Sir John Lister, who first applied antiseptics to the treatment of wounds, deserve to have their names enrolled on the list of the world's greatest benefactors. It is safe to predict that such names are only fore-runners of greater names to follow, for the medical science is but in its infancy, and offers vast fields for research, inquiry and discovery.

Municipal and national honors need not be wanting. Philadelphia had no more esteemed citizen than Dr. Pepper, for many years provost of the University of Pennsylvania, head of the Academy of Natural Science, and prominent in different state and national affairs. Many congressional districts in our Union send physicians as their representatives to Congress.

If a man's highest aim is service to humanity, the profession of medicine offers great inducements for the attainment of that end. Where is the man in any profession who can be of more utility to his fellow man than the conscientious physician? His influence for doing good in many instances is more favorable than that of the minister of the gospel. Often prejudice creates a chasm between the preacher and individual which cannot be bridged over, and the influence of the former in this way is rendered ineffectual. The person whom the ecclesiast cannot approach will unbosom himself to his physician. If need be he will place his

very life into the physician's hands. In the relation which must necessarily be established between the patient and the medical man, the latter is often placed in a position to give wholesome advice, or to speak words of cheer and encouragement. While prescribing for bodily ailments he frequently has a chance to reach the heart. The word of entreaty or of timely warning which he, among the very few, is placed in a position to give may turn the course of many a life. What a blessed task opens up to the physician in being able to carry sunshine and gladness into the sick room! The warm touch of a physician's loving hand is as potent sometimes as his medicine.

But the benefits of medicine extend far beyond the individual whose disability is removed or whose death is delayed. They affect the welfare and happiness of his family, his associates, maybe the interests of a nation, or of the world of science, of literature, or of art. Medicine is concerned with the health of city and nation. The educator from the primary school to the university has need of the information which the science of medicine is collecting with regard to the development of the organs of sensation, memory, etc.

Medical missions offer a vast field for work to the man with a deep religious nature, who has a scientific bend. The medical missionary is a great factor in the unlocking of heathen countries to civilization. By his art he reaches both sovereign and subject.

The diversified opportunities which medicine offers to a man entering a profession, makes it a most desirable and profitable life work. Without losing a chance for true honor, distinction and esteem, the physician may become wealthy

and withal may lead a life of unswerving devotion to his fellow man.

B., 1900.

ATHLETICS.

Among the inalienable rights of man as emphatically set forth in that memorable document, the "Declaration of Independence," is the "pursuit of happiness." In this pursuit of happiness it can not be successfully denied that "athletics," properly and reasonably indulged in, play a very important part. A sound mind in a sound body is a primary condition of happiness. Man is an animal as well as immortal, and as long as he inhabits the earth he cannot be totally indifferent to the condition of his animal nature and expect to be either preeminently successful or happy. To be sick, weak, dyspeptic or nervously debilitated is to be good for nothing but to be miserable. There was a time when the body was looked upon as a sort of an encumbrance to the mind, and was treated as something which a man had to carry around with him like a burden.

The old hermits who lived in caves, mountains and forests used to torture and mutilate their bodies under the illusion that they were thereby making themselves more spiritually minded and more acceptable to God. Burton says: "The body is the domicile or home of the mind; and as a torch gives a better and a sweeter smell, according to the matter it is made of, so doth the soul perform all her actions better or worse as her organs are disposed; or, as wine savours of the cask wherein it is kept, the soul receives a tincture from the body, through which it works." In like manner it used to be

thought proper to neglect wholly the care and culture of the body. The model student was often pale, puny, lean and lank, consumptive or dyspeptic, desiring to be all brain and soul. But this idea has now been fully exploded, and physical culture or athletics receives its due share of attention at almost all colleges and other institutions for intellectual training.

Baseball, football, cycling and other physical exercises receive their due and, sometimes, overdue attention. Some narrow individuals say: "Don't send your boy to school; he'll only learn to be a professional baseball player, or have his bones broken and be ruined for life, playing football. Keep him at home, put him at a trade, and make him be of some use in the world." A bone may be broken once in a while, but that is experience; and what develops a boy more, what builds up his constitution better, what helps him to be temperate in all things, what makes him more manly, courageous, and fit for the trials of this life, than the good old games of football and baseball, with their training, do?

It has been well said that to cultivate a man's physical powers only, is to make of him an athlete or a savage; to cultivate the moral only, a fanatic or a monomaniac; the intellectual only, a useless bookworm or an inefficient theorist. Milton in his "Tractate on Education" recommends to young men the physical exercise of fencing as calculated to "keep them healthy, nimble, strong and well in breath, and also as the likeliest means to make them grow large and tall and inspire them with a gallant and fearless courage; and further he urges that they should "be practiced in all the locks and

grips of wrestling, wherein Englishmen are wont to excel."

Sir Walter Scott, known as "The Great Blockhead" when attending the University of Edinburgh, was, notwithstanding his lameness, a remarkably healthy youth, and could spear a salmon with the best fisher on the Tweed, or ride a wild horse with any hunter in Yarrow. Professor Wilson was a fine athlete, as great at throwing the hammer as in his flights of eloquence and poetry; and Burns when a youth was remarkable chiefly for his leaping and wrestling. Some of our greatest divines and statesmen were in their college days noted for feats in athletics. Our own immortal Lincoln was not only a rail splitter, but a wrestler, and if occasion demanded he could defend himself vigorously in a pugilistic encounter.

Success and happiness in life depend much more upon physical health than is generally supposed. It is in no slight degree due to boating, cricketing and playing baseball that so many specimens of healthy, manly and vigorous men are sent out from our schools and colleges. It is said that the Duke of Wellington, when once looking at the boys playing an old game which he had played in his youth on the same playground at Eton, made the remark, "It was there that the battle of Waterloo was won."

The body has rights, although it is a servant to the nobler faculties of our being, but if the servant is abused he may rise up and destroy his master. We are informed by writers on anatomy that "it is now generally conceded that there is an organization, which we call the nervous system, in the human body, to which belong the functions of emotion, intelligence and sensation, and that this is con-

nected intimately with the whole circulation of the blood, with the condition of the blood as affected by the liver, and aeration in the lungs; that the manufacture of the blood depends upon the stomach; no man is what he is in one part or another, but all over; one part is intimately connected with the other, from the animal stomach to the throbbing brain, and when a man thinks, he thinks the whole trunk through." Such words may sound like catchwords in the advertisement of some patent medicine man who seeks to impose his drugs upon the unsuspecting dyspeptic. But this is not written in the interest of the thousand and one decoctions so freely advertised. A word to those who may need relief: Avoid the empiric as one of your greatest enemies—the one most to be dreaded. Rather ride a bicycle, play baseball or football than spend your money to enrich those barnacles who thrive upon the willing dupes who read their advertisements.

Intellect in a weak body is "like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket," or like a granary to which there is no key. It is a singular fact that before the dawn of the Christian era the philosophers and orators, warriors and great men of Greece and Rome devoted a great deal of attention to the culture and maintenance of physical vigor. It is told of Cicero that he became at one time the victim of dyspepsia, a malady which pursues the sedentary man. The great orator hastened, not to the doctors, who might have brought him to a premature end, but to Greece, flung himself into the sports of the gymnasium, submitted to its rules for two entire years, and returned to the struggles of the forum as vigorous as the peasants who tilled his farms. Had he remained a dyspeptic, he might have

written beautiful essays on old age, on friendship, on the vanity of earthly things, but he never would have shattered Cataline or blasted Mark Antony with his lightnings. Coming back to our own period, we find that nature presented our Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln and Garfield not only with extraordinary minds, but with what had quite as much to do with their success—strong, healthy bodies. Above all, our Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, what would they have been without nerves of steel and frames of iron?

It will not do to make life "all work and no play." When the American people have learned that a dollar's worth of pure pleasure is worth more than anything

else under the sun; that working is not living, but only a means by which to earn a living; that money is good for nothing except for what it brings of comfort and culture; and that we live, not in the future, but in the present, they will be a happy people, happier than they ever have been. But recreation and athletics should not be carried to extremes, for nature keeps as strict an account with each individual as any bank, and will not honor demands beyond the amount of strength deposited. But the only funds necessary to keep the amount good are proper seasons of rest intermingled with a generous diet and a steady education.

J. C. HOUCK, 1901.

COLLEGE NEWS.

A DINNER TO URSINUS STUDENTS.

The Ursinus students of York County assembled at the home of Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Schellhamer on Friday, December 29, 1899, where a splendid dinner was enjoyed by all. The Rev. Schellhamer being an alumnus of our college, in this way keeps himself in touch with the present student body. The home was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and college colors. After a substantial part of the feast had been disposed of, to which all did a full justice, the following toasts were offered and responded to:

Ursinus, C. B. Heinly, 1900; York County, D. R. Krebs, 1902; The Vacation, J. L. Roth, 1903; Our Host, J. Alexander, 1901; Response, Rev. O. P. Schellhamer, A. M., 1885.

The affair was quite an elaborate one and the boys are loud in their praises of the hospitality of Rev. and Mrs. Schellhamer.

Those present were C. G. Haines, H. U. Miller, D. R. Krebs, J. L. Roth, J. Alexander, C. B. Heinly, from the College. Miss Mame Heinly, York, R. L. Roth, Nashville, Miss Olga Schellhamer, William Schellhamer, and Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Schellhamer, York.

As a result of the above meeting the York County students have organized a club with Alexander, 1901, President and Krebs, 1902, Secretary.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the young ladies of the college

entertained a large audience in Bomberger Hall on Thursday evening, January 11. The entertainment was of high literary order and appreciated by all. The following program was rendered:

- PIANO DUET—Danse Ecosaise, *Baker*.
Misses Moser and Casselberry.
- RECITAL—Jerry, *Miss Dickinson*.
Miss Watkins.
- RECITAL—Echo and the Ferry, *Jean Ingelow*.
Miss Mabel Hobson.
- VIOLIN SOLO—Barcarolle and Pizzicati, *Leo Delibes*.
Mr. Malcolm Laros.
- PANTOMIME—Queen Vashti's Lament, *N. P. Willis*.
College Students.
- RECITAL—The Ride of Jennie McNeal, *Carleton*.
Miss Alma Clamer.
- RECITAL—Briar Rose, *Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen*.
Miss Miles.
- PIANO SOLO—Intermezzo (from Cavalleria Rusticana), *Mascagni*.
Miss Spangler.
- Del Sarte Attitudes (In Grecian Costume),
Academy Students.
- RECITAL—Jessekiah Brown's Courtship, *Ruth McEmery Stuart*.
Miss Watkins.
- MANDOLIN SOLO—The Broken Melody, *Aug. Van Biene*.
Miss Moser.
- COMEDIETTA—A Fair Encounter, *Rae*.
Cast { Lady Clara St. John, Miss Bertha Moser.
Mrs. Celia Grenville, Miss Markley.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN NATURALISTS.

During the Christmas holidays meetings of the Society of American Naturalists and the American Archeological Institute were held at New Haven. Ursinus College was represented by Dr. Hyde of the Archeologists, Dr. Mensch of the Morphologists and Dr. Urban of the Psychologists. There are twelve distinct Societies connected with the Naturalists representing different Sciences. In the special meetings of the different sections questions of a more special and technical importance to the

different Sciences are discussed while the combined meetings are devoted to the consideration of some topic of general interest. This year the subject for consideration was the place of Research in the University. The consensus of opinion was strongly in favor of giving it more importance both on account of its being the most significant function of the University and because of its value as a means of education in scientific Method.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

In the first meeting after the holidays, the program consisted of a debate on the subject, "Resolved that the United States Army should be increased to 100,000 men." The question was ably argued by the speakers on both sides. There was a very spirited general discussion. The decision of the judges and of the house was in favor of the negative.

The President has appointed the following to represent the Society in a General Committee of Arrangements for the Intercollegiate Contest, March 9th: Messrs. Carl G. Petri, 1900; H. J. Ehret, 1900; W. S. Keiter, 1901; and E. E. Kelley, 1901.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The work of the new year has begun with renewed energy and zeal. The programs rendered from time to time are interesting and the part taken by the members shows that society spirit is in no way lacking. At the last regular meeting of the society a mock court trial was held which was greatly appreciated by a number of visitors and friends of

the society. The pleas made to the jury by Alexander and Huber, attorneys for the defendant and commonwealth respectively, were worthy of praise and special mention. The president of the society ably performed his part as judge.

LOCALS.

Professor Meier spent the Christmas recess in Washington, D. C.

W. L. Steiner, ex-1900, now a Senior in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., was a recent visitor.

Dr. Hyde delivered a lecture on "The Revelation of the Spade" at a teachers' institute, Bath, Pa., on Friday evening, January 12.

The January College sermon was preached in Bomberger Hall, Sunday afternoon, by Rev. W. J. Hinke of the Theological Faculty.

Dr. Good will deliver his lecture on "Zwingli, the Religious Wm. Tell of Switzerland" in the chapel, on Thursday evening, January 25. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Prof. Henry V. Gummere, M. A., was married to Miss Lydia Flagg, of Swarthmore, Pa., December 27. The BULLETIN extends congratulations.

Frederick Carskaddon, of State College, has matriculated as a student in the Academy.

TERM EXAMINATION, JAN. 26 TO FEB. 1, 1900.

A. M. 9-1.

Friday, Jan. 26, Latin—all classes.

French 3 and 4.

Monday, Jan. 29, Biology. Advanced Psychology.

Greek, Freshman, Senior and Junior.

Tuesday, Jan. 20, Mathematics—all classes.

Ethics.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, Psychology and History of Philosophy.

German, Freshman and Sophomore, 1 and 2.

Thursday, Feb. 1, Biology.—Physics.

Greek, Sophomores.

P. M. 2-6.

Friday, Jan. 26, French, Freshman and Sophomore, 1 and 2.

Monday, Jan. 29, English—all classes.

Logic.

Tuesday, Jan. 30, History—all classes.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, German—3-4.

Elocution—Freshman and Sophomore.

Thursday, Feb. 1, Political Science.

Pedagogy, Chemistry.

Ursinus College will observe the annual day of prayer for colleges, Thursday, January, 25th. A public service will be held at 10.30 A. M. at which the Rev. Chas. H. Rorer will preach the sermon and to which all are cordially invited.

ATHLETICS.

During these winter days, football and base ball being out of season, the student finds abundant opportunities for outdoor and indoor exercise.

For over a week after the Christmas vacation the Perkiomen was covered with ice and afforded excellent skating. Quite a large number of the lovers of this invigorating sport could be found on the ice daily. Many made their first attempt

to skate, and the wonderful progress made attests the interest taken in the delightful pastime. It is hoped that we will be favored with cold weather, so that the sport may continue.

Director W. H. Klase has begun instruction in physical culture in the Gymnasium. Four classes have been organized with the following schedule:

Monday—4 p. m., Academy.

Tuesday—3 p. m., Freshmen.

Wednesday—3 p. m., Ladies; 4 p. m., Academy.

Thursday—3 p. m., Freshmen.

Friday—3 p. m., Ladies; 4 p. m., Sophomores.

Some take great interest in this work, especially the ladies, while just the reverse is true of others. We realize too little the importance of good physical training. "A sound mind in a sound body" is one of the great maxims of education. No more beneficial time could be spent than an occasional hour in the "Gym."

It has been the custom to hold a gymnasium exhibition annually for the benefit of athletics, and the Physical Director is anxious to hold one this year, he needs the co-operation of the students. Since the object is the upbuilding of Athletics at Ursinus, all who have had the benefit of gymnastic training in the past

as well as those who have entered the classes should join with Mr. Klase, and endeavor to make the coming exhibition one of the events of the season.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association, H. W. Kochenderfer, 1901, was elected manager of next season's football team. Mr. Kochenderfer played center field on the '98 and '99 baseball nines, and was an end on the '96 football eleven. Having had experience in athletic matters, and being a man of business ability, he will without a doubt conduct the duties of his office with credit to himself and with honor to the institution.

The election of an assistant manager, to act in conjunction with the regular manager and also manage the second team, was deferred to a future meeting, when the Association will choose from a list of candidates submitted by the newly elected manager.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'81. The January number of the *Reformed Church Review* contains an article on "The Centralization of Jehovah Worship in Israel" by Rev. G. W. Stibitz, Ph. D., pastor of Zion's Reformed Church, York, Pa.

'84. Rev. H. A. Bomberger, A. M., has resigned Bethany Reformed Church, Philadelphia, of which he has been pastor since 1894. It is likely that he intends devoting his entire attention to State Sunday school work in which he has been very active of late. He is at present Normal Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Association.

'87. Prof. P. Calvin Mensch, Ph. D.,

read a paper on "The Life History of Autolytus Cornutus and Alternate Generation in Annelids" before the American Morphological Society, at New Haven, Conn., during the recent vacation.

'95. Rev. Morgan A. Peters, A. B., has accepted a call to the Reformed Church at Pottsville, Pa.

'96. Rev. Charles S. Rahn, A. B., a recent graduate of Mt. Airy Theological Seminary has taken charge of a Lutheran mission in Portland, Oregon.

'97. S. T. Rev. Ernst M. Preuss, has resigned the Beaver, Ohio, charge and has accepted a call from St. Stephen's Church at Wheeling, W. Va.

COLLEGE WORLD.

A NEW organ is being placed in the chapel of Lafayette College, as a gift of the class of '74.

PENNSYLVANIA has arranged for a dual meet with the University of California to take place before the Mott Haven games.

THE annual debate between Yale and Harvard will be held this year on March 5th, in New Haven, Conn.

It is announced that Walter A. Christie will shortly resign his position as trainer of the football, baseball and track teams at Princeton.

THE Christmas numbers of our exchanges were unusually attractive. Most of them contained some charming story or tale of the old Yule tide season. Some also contained excellent poems on the same subject.

THE University of Pennsylvania won the triangular chess tournament between Cornell, Brown and Pennsylvania. The contest was held during the holidays at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

THIRTY-SIX colleges will compete in the intercollegiate contest to be held in the Columbia Gymnasium, New York, during March.

THE Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Harvard versus the Assessors of Cambridge, declaring the college exempt from the payment of back taxes on college buildings.

BOTH the *Free Lance* and the *Sibyl* contained some excellent productions in fiction. The poetic is also well represented.

A LECTURE course in banking and investments has been established at Cornell. The services of some of the most prominent financiers in the country have been secured.

BOOK News and The Library Table are interesting departments in the *Georgetown College Journal*. They furnish very excellent reading matter and show that the editors are conversant with what they say. Literary notes in the *Muhlenburg* are also well written.

THE Iowa Wesleyan University has received a gift of \$10,000 from ex-Senator James Harlan.

PROVOST Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, has announced a gift of \$50,000 from an anonymous donor, the money to be used for the cost of that part of the dormitory system already begun.

THE *Comenian* was the first exchange to greet us after the holiday recess. "The Spirit of the Century" and "Conservation and Progress" suggest deep conviction on the part of the authors, and should stimulate thought on the part of the attentive and deliberate reader. The editorial department of the last number is not as interesting as it has been in past editions.

CASPAR Whitney selects the following all-American football team for 1899: McBride (Yale), Captain and fullback; Sharpe (Yale) and Reiter (Princeton), halfbacks; Daly (Harvard), quarter; Overfield (Pennsylvania), center; Hare and McCracken (Pennsylvania), guards; Hildebrand (Princeton) and Stillman (Yale), tackles; Campbell (Harvard) and Poe (Princeton), ends.